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Blunt Says Spying for Russians Was Error of Idealism

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Anthony Blunt emerged from his long-term imprisonment today to admit that he had been a spy for the Russians. He called it "an appalling mistake," one that he had made "in the name of idealism."

Blunt, 72, said he had been recruited by the Russians in 1950, after he had been recruited by the British in 1945. He said he had been recruited by the British in 1945, after he had been recruited by the Russians in 1950. He said he had been recruited by the British in 1945, after he had been recruited by the Russians in 1950.

Blunt gave few details of his espionage work as a member of the Cambridge spy ring, but he did say that he had been recruited by the British in 1945, after he had been recruited by the Russians in 1950. He said he had been recruited by the British in 1945, after he had been recruited by the Russians in 1950.

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Anthony Blunt yesterday in London, making his first public appearance since last week's disclosure that he had been a spy.

all three television networks — a confessed spy, a man who had served as curator of the royal art collection for 27 years, a man who had been a knight until his espionage activities were exposed last week, defending himself with aristocratic aplomb and coolly describing his double life.

Mr. Blunt spoke for more than 2 hours and 20 minutes in the board room of The Times, then relaxed with a large whisky before lunch. Shortly after he arrived at the newspaper office, it was disclosed that he had been staying during the last four days at the home of Prof. James Joll in the Shepherd's Bush section of West London.

Asked whether his spying had caused the death of Allied agents during the war, the scholar replied, "Categorically no." He said that he passed to the Soviet Union, through an official of the Soviet Embassy here, information "almost entirely about the German intelligence services in Europe — largely (radio) intercepts."

"I might have helped them decipher a certain number of German codes," he added. He said that he "realized the true facts about Russia" in 1945 and ceased to transmit information to the Russians after that date, but he confirmed that in 1951, "I was in touch with them on behalf of Burgess."

After that time he remained silent, he said, "because I was prevented from taking any action by personal loyalty. I could not denounce my friends."

His decision to confess in April, 1964, Mr. Blunt explained, came about partly because the security services confronted him with new evidence and partly because "an event took place which meant that I was no longer bound by this loyalty." He declined to go into detail about the "event."

But Mr. Sewell provided an important clue. After listening to Mr. Blunt on the radio, he said in an interview that "it's a fair assumption that what Anthony talked about which happened in 1964 was a death — possibly the 'fifth man'." During the weekend, Mr. Sewell had said that he had once sold a picture to the man, whom he described as an art dealer.

On Jan. 27, 1964, two months before Mr. Blunt confessed, Mr. Harris, an art dealer and authority on Goya, was killed in an automobile crash on the Spanish island of Mallorca, where he lived. By that time, the three other publicly known members of the spy ring had fled from Britain.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar arrived today for talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre on trade and technological cooperation.

He has had to endure the indescribable pain of having dead skin scrubbed away. He has had a nightmare in which the hospital was burning down. His arms and legs have been injured grievously, and he is still considered to be in serious condition. Before the advances in treatment of the last two decades, he probably would have died.

He and most of the other survivors are no longer fighting for their lives. Seven have been discharged; 10 more will be soon. Some are doing push-ups and sit-ups. For some, only the white antibiotic cream smeared over damaged flesh tells what has happened. Seven, like Cpl. Fullerton, are in serious but not critical condition.

But for some of those still in the critical group, a crisis looms. They are approaching the time when, doctors say, a badly burned body either turns the corner to recovery or simply runs out of gas. If the corner is not turned in time, the body's systems start collapsing "like a house of cards," in the words of Dr. William McManus, the chief of the clinical division of the Army's Institute of Surgical Research, of which the burn unit is a part.

Four of the victims died in Japan. The rest were airlifted here to Brooke Army Medical Center where one of the world's premier burn units is struggling with one of the most destructive traumas known to medicine. The laying open of the body and all its organs to death from the infectious agents that the skin keeps out.

"Worst I've Seen" The scale of the medical disaster "was the worst I've seen," said Dr. Roger Yurt, a burn specialist who accompanied the victims from Japan and is helping to treat them. Never has the Brooke center had to deal with so many acute cases at once, not even during the Vietnam War.

Even here, where burn treatment has been slowly but steadily improved, the battle is often lost. Seven victims have died in the last four weeks, and seven are in serious danger.

"They call me Rowdy," said Lance Cpl. Donald Fullerton. He is 17, a Marine for 10 months, lean, blond and blue-eyed, a self-described former punk who, like thousands before him, has had his life turned around by the Marine Corps — and now by the fire. He has been lucky.

The first time he thought he was going to die was when the flames trapped him momentarily in a Quonset hut. "I just kind of stopped for a second and said, 'Why am I gonna die now, God? I ain't ready. I'll go to hell if I die now.'"

The second time was on the flight to Brooke as they sucked the tar liquid and brown particles from his flame-damaged trachea and he could not stop vomiting. Because of the respiratory injury, and because 48 percent of his body was burned, Cpl. Fullerton was classified as critical when he came here.

In the early evening of Oct. 19, all the Marines at Camp Fuji, as the training base in Japan is called, had been ordered to stay in the barracks until the typhoon was over.

U.S. Hints Military Action If Hostages Not Released

10 Hostages Freed; Trial Is Possible

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (AP) — Ten more U.S. hostages were freed today by the students holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini declared that the remaining 49 U.S. hostages would be tried as spies if the United States did not send Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, to Iran.

In Washington, meanwhile, U.S. officials said that the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, has been told that he will be received by Iranian authorities. The officials said that Mr. Young intended to fly to Iran to try to secure the release of the remaining hostages but that he would be acting on his own initiative if he went through with the plan.

In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio that appeared harsher than earlier threats to try the hostages, Ayatollah Khomeini said: "The hostages will remain in the nest of spies and after that (President) Carter will understand what a mistake he has made."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, responding to the renewed threat, said that "if there is anything more unacceptable than the taking of hostages it would be this [a trial]. It is an outright violation of diplomatic relations and diplomatic protection."

The students occupying the embassy claim that they have seized numerous documents that prove that the embassy was being used as a spy center. They are demanding the extradition of the deposed shah, who is undergoing medical treatment in a New York hospital.

"Greater Danger"

The militants holding the embassy released 10 more U.S. citizens who were flown to Europe, making a total of 13 released. Before the latest 10 left Tehran, one said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Released Tehran hostages leave plane at Orly Airport, Paris.

Describe Daily Life

Hostages in Tehran Say Hands Tied Even in Sleep

By John Kifner

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (NYT) — The Americans held hostage in their embassy here have been sleeping with their hands tied.

They spend their days tied to chairs, unable to speak to each other, and they must ask their captors to go to the bathroom or drink a glass of water, women and black hostages said last night.

"It got to be light and tragic and funny and sad and tears and laughter and tantrums and 'Where are my contact lenses?' and 'I've got to go to the bathroom' and all sorts of problems," said Elizabeth Montaigne, an embassy secretary, as she described the 16-day ordeal. "It was quite an experience."

Some of the five women and eight black men designated for release yesterday and today said at news conferences held by the students for the foreign and local press the last two nights that they support

Powell Cites UN Charter In Threat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — The Carter administration hinted for the first time today at the possibility of U.S. military action against Iran if American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are not freed.

The veiled threat came from White House spokesman Jody Powell after President Carter returned to Washington from his Camp David retreat to confer with top advisers.

"The United States is seeking a peaceful solution to this problem through the United Nations and every available channel," Mr. Powell said. "This is far preferable to the other remedies available to the United States."

"Such remedies are explicitly recognized in the charter of the United Nations. The government of Iran must recognize the gravity of the situation it has created."

Under the UN Charter, an ag-

grieved nation is entitled to take defensive military action and seek Security Council sanctions, including interruption of economic ties or air, sea or land communications.

It was understood that the statement was intended as a stern warning to Iran's revolutionary leaders that the United States is no longer ruling out the right of self-defense.

At the Pentagon, officials declined comment on the White House statement. They said, however, that no orders had been issued to alert or to move any military units.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Gen. David Jones, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, took part in the White House meeting with the president.

INSIDE: How Carter aides agonized over a calculated risk to admit the shah. Page 2.

To Meet 'Full-Scale War Situation' Zambia Orders Military Mobilization

By Caryle Murphy

LUSAKA, Nov. 20 (AP) —

Zambia today ordered a total mobilization of its armed forces and a call-up of all military reserves to meet what it called a "full-scale war situation" caused by intensified attacks on Zambia transport facilities.

Zambia transport facilities are being attacked by Rhodesian guerrillas. The move not only highlights the escalating destruction of the country's infrastructure, but it is a sign that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian conflict is sending larger waves into neighboring countries.

That is what the nationalist guerrillas fighting the Salisbury government are doing.

Zambia and all its residents are urged upon to appreciate that we are now in a full-scale war situation. Mr. Kaunda said at a news conference in Lusaka. "Everyone must therefore be ready to respond to the call."

All leave in the security forces is hereby canceled and those now on leave are hereby recalled to duty," said Mr. Kaunda.

Mr. Kaunda asked for material and other forms of assistance "both from Zambia and to the Patriotic Front to fight this just war to logical conclusion." The Patriotic Front is the guerrilla alliance fighting Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government in Salisbury.

Mr. Kaunda said that one of his sons, Joshua Mkombo, was killed in the fighting.

May Cause Breakdowns It is not clear whether Mr. Kaunda's remarks mean he has withdrawn his support for the British-aided peace talks now going on in London between Salisbury and the Patriotic Front, and instead is opting for a military solution to the conflict.

If so, it could lead to a breakdown in the London conference. It talks and without a peace settlement, the British government might be forced to hold elections without Patriotic Front participation.

This is an option favored by Bishop Muzorewa's government who fear the guerrillas will respect a cease-fire and the result of the election. Britain has committed itself to holding before it independence to its former Malawi colony.

Bishop Muzorewa said today in a statement that "President Kaunda must be told loudly and clearly that a force applied against us will be a force far greater than we experienced in the past, and the consequences will be disastrous for our unfortunate Malawian masses."

According to the 1979 report of London Institute of Strategic Studies, Zambia has an army of 1800 men and an air force of 100 planes. It is not known how large the

Nightmare Isn't Over for Marines Burned at Fuji Base

By William K. Stevens

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, (NYT) — It is warm in the ward, 80 degrees Fahrenheit (about 26 Celsius). The seared young bodies, stripped as they are of the insulating envelope called skin, would lose too much heat otherwise. Many of them tremble anyway.

One young man, his quivering red arms naked and his hands protected by plastic gloves, slowly and painfully builds a plastic model of a truck. Another, his head in a gauze covering that looks like a bed mask, reads a comic book and listens to rock music. A third lies flat on his back, and there appears to be no skin, anywhere, from waist to crown. The torso is like raw beef. Tubes come from his nostrils. He is conscious, but says nothing.

It has been a month since a 5,000-gallon container of gasoline inexplicably ruptured and ignited during a typhoon in Japan, sending a river of flame through a U.S. Marine Corps training camp at the base of Mount Fuji. In a few moments, the fire engulfed 42 Marines, aged 17 to 24, burning them over 10 to 95 percent of their bodies.

Four of the victims died in Japan. The rest were airlifted here to Brooke Army Medical Center where one of the world's premier burn units is struggling with one of the most destructive traumas known to medicine. The laying open of the body and all its organs to death from the infectious agents that the skin keeps out.

"Worst I've Seen" The scale of the medical disaster "was the worst I've seen," said Dr. Roger Yurt, a burn specialist who accompanied the victims from Japan and is helping to treat them. Never has the Brooke center had to deal with so many acute cases at once, not even during the Vietnam War.

Even here, where burn treatment has been slowly but steadily improved, the battle is often lost. Seven victims have died in the last four weeks, and seven are in serious danger.

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Even With Treatment, The Battle Is Often Lost

The doctors talk about these things matter-of-factly, but time after time they reveal themselves as optimists, treating even seemingly hopeless patients as if they were going to survive. Why? Because sometimes they are surprised.

Statistics may indicate, for example, that 93 percent of 40-year-old people with more than 85 percent of their skin destroyed will die. But, Dr. McManus said, "I have no way of predicting which seven out of a hundred are going to live." Moreover, he said, if you simply give up on the hardest cases, treatment will not be improved.

In the corridors and lounges, on the benches outside in the sunlight, in the nearby guesthouse and in the wards themselves, the parents wait and watch.

When Mack Redwell of Burk Burnett, Texas, first saw his son, Mark, in the ward, it affected him so deeply that he "didn't want to talk to the doctors for five or six days." That first night he prayed. "I don't like religious people, but I believe in Jesus Christ," he said. "I prayed all night. I didn't sleep any. The third time I saw him, I went down. Fainted. My daughter died too. Not totally out, but I had to lie down and get my feet up. There were times when I didn't want to live myself."

In the early evening of Oct. 19, all the Marines at Camp Fuji, as the training base in Japan is called, had been ordered to stay in the barracks until the typhoon was over.

The doors to Cpl. Fullerton's barracks had been nailed shut against the storm.

The fuel tank exploded and almost instantly, it seemed, the flames were coming under the door. After an instant of panic, Cpl. Fullerton forced the door. He went down in the flames, then got up and ran through them to safety. It took less than half a minute, by his estimate, for nearly half his skin to be damaged or destroyed. Outside, he remembers, "It was kind of like combat. There were bodies all over, people running around screaming, flesh hanging off their arms."

Lance Cpl. Gus Miller, 20, of Darien, Ill., said that he did not realize immediately what had happened to him: More than 60 percent of his skin was damaged, and some of it still hangs off in places, dead and dry like parchment.

The awareness came with the pain, as doctors hooked victims to intravenous feeding bottles that would replace rapidly escaping bodily fluids and thus ward off death by shock, and as they performed tracheotomies to open windpipes clogged by swelling and sloughed-off debris.

At Brooke, in an environment of specialists, a more complicated — and in some ways more painful — long-term phase of treatment has been going on. The aim is to keep bacteria, fungi and viruses from entering the body and attacking major organs until the skin can grow back and resume its function of screening out infection.

In the most serious cases, Dr. McManus said, this can fail if skin grafting is not well under way by about the end of the first month. The germs can be held off for a while by applying antibiotic creams to the wounds. But evolution has not endowed the body's immune system with indefinite staying power even when antibiotics are used, and the more skin is burned away, the less there is to graft. If it takes too long, infection wins, and catastrophically: All the body's organs can stop functioning, and they die.

The patients here report that they were in a blessed fog much of the early days. But both Cpl. Miller and Cpl. Fullerton remember the tank room, a sort of horizontal shower where attendants literally scrubbed off as much dead skin as they could. Cpl. Miller said that it made him scream.

At first, Cpl. Fullerton would hunch over in bed, blowing on his arms continually to drive the heat away. He would wake up in the night and think that he was back at Camp Fuji. Once his body temperature dropped to around 95 degrees (normal body temperature is 98.6) and an attendant turned a heat lamp on him.

"I thought he was trying to burn me up," the corporal said. "I illusioned that everybody in the ward was trying to burn the patients. I thought this one doctor was trying to kill me."

The worst is over for Cpl. Miller and Cpl. Fullerton, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

dollar question probably would not be discussed by the OPEC oil ministers when they meet in Caracas on Dec. 17. They said that the OPEC Economic Commission, which began yesterday its second week of talks on price strategies for next year, had concluded that the value of the dollar had not fallen too much against other currencies.

The last meeting of oil ministers, held last June in Geneva, recommended that OPEC consider switching from the dollar to a basket of currencies if the dollar's value fell by more than 5 percent. But the sources said that the dollar had dropped in value by only 3.4 percent to 4.2 percent, depending on the basket of currencies used for comparison.

Oil Payments The official Paris news agency quoted an Iranian Central Bank source as saying that Iran no longer will accept dollars for its oil but rather Deutsche marks, French francs or Swiss francs, but the agency later withdrew the story without explanation.

According to an oil trader's report in Rotterdam, Iran has asked at least one major Japanese importer to pay for its oil in Deutsche marks. Until yesterday Iran reportedly was accepting payment in dollars but asking that payment be made through non-U.S. banks to avoid the U.S. freeze of Iranian funds.

Other economic and financial developments in the Iran-U.S. confrontation:

In Brussels, Guido Brunner, energy commissioner for the European Economic Community, said that he agreed with the assessment of U.S. experts that the dollar was the only viable currency of reference for oil payments and that no other unit or basket of currencies could take over its role.

In Tehran, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moftakhar said that his nation's cutoff of oil sales to the United States would allow the gradual reduction of output to a logical level to serve Iran's interests. He said that the ban also had enabled Iran to sell more oil on the spot market and to satisfy some customers who had complained of Iran's

recent decision to curtail output by 5 percent. Mr. Moftakhar said that average crude oil production last month was 3.6 million barrels a day and average exports were 2.9 million barrels of crude a day. Including oil products, exports reached 3.2 million barrels, the minister said.

In Washington, a study prepared by the Library of Congress said that Iran's cash needs were likely to prevent it from holding down oil exports to the level forecast by Iranian leaders. The study said that, even with a drastic cutback in the Iranian budget, oil exports would need to be at a level of 3.3 million barrels a day.

Also in Washington, the Treasury Department announced that it had unfrozen about \$300 million in Iranian assets and would allow Iran to reclaim them.

The U.S. government estimates that it has ordered frozen, more than \$4 billion in deposits in foreign branches and subsidiaries of U.S. banks, where it might be difficult to enforce the freeze. The department said that the approximately \$300 million in assets that were being unfrozen were held in U.S. banks abroad. The money, it said, was in other currencies, mostly pounds.

U.S. Reports Disorders at Mecca Mosque

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Saudi Arabia blacked out communications with the world today amid reports of an incident at the Grand Mosque in Mecca. State Department officials said.

The officials had no details on the blackout or the incident.

The Grand Mosque is the holiest place in the Islamic religion. It is the focus of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslims believe that the prophet Mohammed cleansed a holy site of idols there as he was formulating the tenets of Islam.

The Saudis allow no non-Muslims to enter the city of Mecca, and officials said they had no direct way of communicating with the city.

There has apparently been some kind of a disturbance in Mecca, said department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d. "There has apparently been some kind of a seizure of a mosque by a group."

He told reporters the identity of the group "is at this point not certain."

How Carter and Aides Agonized Over Calculated Risk to Admit Shah

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — On Oct. 20, a quiet Saturday in Washington, an urgent cable was sent to Bruce Laingen, the acting ambassador in Tehran, telling him that President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had decided to allow Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, to enter the United States in a few days for emergency treatment of cancer and gallstones.

The decision was made although Mr. Carter and his senior policy advisers had known for months that admitting the shah might endanger American citizens at the Tehran embassy. An aide reported that at one staff meeting Mr. Carter asked, "When the Iranians take our people in Tehran hostage, what will you advise me then?"

But the administration, under political pressure for months to aid the shah, chose to proceed despite the risks because it had decided that for humanitarian and political reasons, the shah could no longer be kept out of the country.

Mr. Laingen, a career diplomat on temporary duty in Iran, was told to inform Premier Mehdi Bazargan and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi of the shah's impending move, to explain that it was done for medical reasons only and to seek assurances for the security of the embassy.

For eight months, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance had resisted intense lobbying from U.S. friends of the shah, such as David Rockefeller, the shah's banker, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to stop treating the deposed ruler like, in Mr. Kissinger's words, "a flying Dutchman" unable to find a safe haven.

Washington had led Mr. Laingen to believe that the shah would probably be admitted eventually, but not until there was a more stable government in Iran, a development he did not expect until early next year.

On Oct. 21, while Mr. Carter was at Camp David and Mr. Vance was at a routine meeting of the Organization of American States in La Paz, Mr. Laingen met with Mr. Bazargan and Dr. Yazdi, two men whom the United States believed should be supported in their efforts to reduce the power of the radical forces drawing their backing from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The two Iranians, according to State Department officials and Dr. Yazdi's own account, expressed astonishment and misgivings over the U.S. decision. They told Mr. Laingen that the Iranian people would not accept the illness explanation, but they reportedly gave assurances that the embassy could be protected.

On Monday, Oct. 22, Mr. Laingen saw them again, accompanied as he had been the day before by Henry Precht, the department's officer for Iran, who was there by coincidence seeking ways to improve relations. The Iranians protested again.

If Mr. Laingen had any doubts about the wisdom of the move, it was too late. Within hours, without advance publicity, the shah and his entourage were in New York to begin his hospital treatment, which continues.

The reaction in Iran was slow to build. The Bazargan government, which would eventually fall as the result of the shah's entry into the United States, protested on Oct. 26, 30, 31 and Nov. 1. And on Nov. 1, Ayatollah Khomeini struck.

He made a radio appeal to students to take note of the Nov. 4 anniversary of 1978's violent street demonstrations and to "expand with all their might their attacks against the United States and Israel, so they may force the United States to return the deposed and cruel shah."

On Nov. 4, the takeover occurred at an embassy caught off guard because it had assumed the govern-

Said the President: 'When the Iranians Take Our People Hostage, . . . What Will You Advise Me Then?'

ment would be able to hold off the mobs, as it had Nov. 1, when a planned rally at the embassy never materialized. Mr. Laingen was at the Foreign Ministry when the takeover occurred. The Bazargan government lasted a few days longer.

When the crisis is over, there undoubtedly will be requests on Capitol Hill for a full explanation of the administration's handling of the problem. For the moment, officials are reluctant to speak in detail, in part for fear of endangering the hostages.

But it is possible to construct a partial rundown of key actions that produced the decision to let the shah into the country and to do nothing about removing the U.S. nationals in Tehran, where there were signs of impending danger.

As a result of discussions and interviews with many people involved in handling of the situation, the following themes have been underscored:

The administration's policy toward the shah and his attitude toward the administration both were equivocal. Although the shah is usually described as an old friend of the United States, the stormy events that led him to leave Iran last January left friction on both sides that has never been reduced;

in fact, it has been probably increased.

Washington's attitude toward the Iranian revolution has also been mixed. It decided in February not to sever ties after Ayatollah Khomeini assumed power, but it never was able to make any contact with the religious leader and instead focused its attention on the Bazargan government, thus involving itself in a struggle for power that erupted between the Bazargan moderates and Khomeini radicals.

The decision to allow the shah into the United States underscored the ability of important outsiders to influence governmental actions. The administration was warned repeatedly by the embassy and the CIA that the shah's presence in the United States would provide the excuse for sharp anti-Americanism and probable action against the embassy, reminiscent of a one-day takeover last Feb. 14. Nevertheless, the administration found it difficult to rebuff the shah's supporters.

Ironically, the administration had made a decision to allow the shah into the United States before he left Iran Jan. 16 for Egypt, turning over power to Premier Shapur Bakhtiari. Mr. Carter, at a news conference Jan. 17, said, "He's now in Egypt and he later will come to our own country."

By then, the shah, often working through his former ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zohabi, had begun asking the Rockefeller family and Mr. Kissinger for help. Through Nelson Rockefeller, the shah had had the services since January of Robert Armas, a public relations man who served until August as an unpaid official greeter for New York City.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, gave him the help of a close personal aide, Joseph Reed, Mr. Reed, whose usual duties include serving as advance

man for Mr. Rockefeller's trips, visited 26 countries this year, and in several made inquiries on behalf of the shah.

The problem was that Morocco did not want the shah to remain, and other nations were not eager to have him, either.

Mr. Kissinger volunteered to use his influence in Washington. In late March, he was leaked to a newspaper by sources close to Mr. Kissinger that the administration was refusing the shah admission. Mr. Kissinger was able to persuade the British to help get the shah temporarily into the Bahamas, where he arrived March 30 with Mr. Armas serving as his chief of staff.

But it was always understood that the Bahamas was only a temporary stop. Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Vance in early April, and his efforts to change administration thinking were rebuffed. The president sent word to Mr. Kissinger that eventually the shah could come to this country but that the time was not right.

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As a result of discussions and interviews with many people involved in handling of the situation, the following themes have been underscored:

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Washington's attitude toward the Iranian revolution has also been mixed. It decided in February not to sever ties after Ayatollah Khomeini assumed power, but it never was able to make any contact with the religious leader and instead focused its attention on the Bazargan government, thus involving itself in a struggle for power that erupted between the Bazargan moderates and Khomeini radicals.

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Hostages Spent Days, Nights With Hands, Feet Tied

(Continued from Page 1)

front of the embassy. The hostages knew that the most common chant means "Death to America." "We did hear the chanting. It had a very definite effect on me. I don't think I could have lasted another week, not another day," said Terri Tedford, a 24-year-old secretary.

Sometimes the hostages were kept blindfolded, particularly in the first days of the occupation, those being released said. They were questioned by the students.

Miss Montaigne, the 42-year-old secretary to Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, described a typical day among the women captives, starting at about 7:30 a.m. "There were about seven of us altogether," she said.

"First of all they untied us and then we went downstairs and did our toilet and came back and were tied in our chairs. . . . Shortly, breakfast would be served — Iranian bread and cheese and butter or jelly. They were very substantial meals they gave us. Then two of us would have cigarettes."

"Then we would go back to being tied up, reading our books. We're a very literate group here, we read a lot. Then we just sat around tied up. Then we would eagerly await lunch. We licked our plates clean. We were hungry all the time and we had very substantial lunches, it was always lots to eat. We were untied for this."

"Then we went back to being tied up. We didn't eat again until about 8 o'clock at night. We thought about food all day. We read books and different stuff and got into a routine."

After lunch, Miss Montaigne said, they were allowed a cigarette break. "Some of us were so desperate to stay untied longer that the nonsmokers started to smoke so they could stay untied longer."

"Whenever you wanted water, you were given water but you had to ask. If you wanted to go to the bathroom, you had to ask. You couldn't talk to each other. . . . One day they took our books away and that was cause for another revolution."

The hostages protested and the books were returned, Miss Montaigne said.

"Sometimes we would have little tiffs with our matrons, who basically treated us very good. They would be us too tight sometimes. And there was quite a period there when they were tying our feet at night. We couldn't understand this."

Terry Robinson, a black administrator in the embassy's budget sec-

News Analysis

Arab Effort to Isolate Sadat Stalemated

Christopher S. Wren
The Sudan, Somalia and Oman are the only Arab League members who retained diplomatic ties to Egypt, and their approval of the peace treaty has been faint at best.

But judging by interviews in a half dozen Arab capitals, most Arabs have become reconciled to the idea of a negotiated settlement with Israel. Officials complain that Mr. Sadat deserted his allies and made too many concessions to Israel, but they do not dispute his ultimate goal of a comprehensive peace.

Hints From PLO

Only Libya, Iraq and Southern Yemen still refuse to concede Israel's right to exist. The PLO has been hinting that it might settle for a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.

There's a dramatic recognition in the Arab world that Israel is here to stay and that the 1967 borders are the maximum the Arabs will get, said a Western diplomat in Cairo.

Israel Drastically Raises Prices to Fight Inflation

Jerusalem, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Today slashed subsidies on food and other basic goods and sharply increased the prices of services in a move to cut government spending and fight rampant inflation.

The "stick" economy of the Jewish state is being tested by the government's \$285 million plan to control the inflation rate, which has reached 150 percent.

The new economic program, which is a 4-percent cut in government spending for the next fiscal year, will also include a freeze on government projects such as the construction of schools and hospitals, and a 10-percent cut in credit for industry.

Mr. Hurvitz, in a message broadcast nationally, announced the cancellation of government subsidies on food products, oil and margarine.

He promised increased cost-of-living payments in January.

Leaders of the Histadrut trade federation called the finance minister's program merely "a massive increase in prices. Industry leaders were reportedly angry over the credit cutbacks, which they said, would force them to fire tens of thousands of workers.

The Arabs' solidarity has since been fragmented by the kind of antagonisms that have long frustrated them. The following are some of the preoccupations that could leave Egypt's defiance at the bottom of the agenda for the Arab League summit meeting in Tunis:

- The instability in southern Lebanon as so uninvolved the Beirut government that it asked the Arab League to devote the meeting exclusively to the issue. The other Arabs are reluctant to be trapped with a problem that looks insoluble short of an unpopular action against the Palestinians.

• A guerrilla war in Western Sahara has heightened tensions among the Arab countries of North Africa. Morocco, which is fighting the Polisario guerrillas, is at odds with Algeria, which supports them.

- The unpredictability of the militant new Islamic regime in Iran has fostered a climate of fear around the Gulf.

• Unity aspirations by Syria and Iraq, conceived in the glow of the Baghdad summit meeting, have been soured by old Baathist rivalries and new suspicions, further weakening the anti-Sadat alliance.

Other divisions in the Arab world have sapped energies. Yemen and Southern Yemen are still squared off in a cold war that erupted last February into border fighting. Tunisia is wary of Libya's claims to the Gulf of Gabes. Libya criticized the PLO for its effort to Iran on behalf of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy.

Such discord has given Egypt an image of relative stability and has prompted at least two Arab countries to look suspiciously for Egyptian military assistance. Mr. Sadat said in September that he was sending Morocco weapons to help fight the Polisario guerrillas. Last month, a ranking Yemeni envoy, Abdullah al-Asma, visited Cairo to pledge Egyptian intervention if his country were attacked by Southern Yemen.

And private Arab investment in Egypt remains largely unaffected. A well-placed Egyptian banker contended that the Saudi and Kuwaiti royal families had retained holdings here through intermediaries. Among Arab businessmen, there seems to be a hope that Mr. Sadat might be able to foster a durable peace.

Said one pragmatic Saudi entrepreneur from Dhahran, "If he is successful, then we all will succeed. If he fails, then he fails alone."

Tanker's Oil Hits Beaches in Texas
GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 20 (AP) — Oil from a burning tanker in the Gulf of Mexico continued to pour onto the beaches of Galveston Island today, and Coast Guard experts say the onslaught may continue through tomorrow.

Thick patches of oil from the Tanker Burnah Agate yesterday caused the worst beach contamination since the tanker collided Nov. 1 with the freighter Mimosa near the entrance to the Galveston channel.



Lane Kirkland, left, receives ceremonial gavel from George Meany as he takes over as president of the AFL-CIO Monday.

Call Seen Directed at Teamsters

New AFL-CIO Chief Urges Outside Unions to Rejoin

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Lane Kirkland, elected yesterday as the second president of the AFL-CIO, immediately called on those unions now outside the labor federation to rejoin it.

Mr. Kirkland, 57, did not name any of the unions he wanted in the federation, but federation officials said his call was directed to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which had been expelled for allegedly corrupt internal practices, as well as to the United Automobile Workers and others outside its umbrella.

In a strongly worded acceptance speech that sounded as much like a demand as an invitation, Mr. Kirkland urged leaders of unions who are not affiliated with the federation to give up "petty personal or pecuniary considerations, or ancient and tedious grudges," in the name of labor unity.

"All sinners belong in the church; all citizens owe loyalty to their country; and all true unions belong in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," Mr. Kirkland said to delegates to the federation's constitutional convention here.

A spokesman said later that Mr. Kirkland intended to initiate personal contact with leaders of the Teamsters.

In inviting them back, Mr. Kirkland was following the injunction of a resolution adopted at this convention urging new efforts to encourage unions to join the federation. But, at least with respect to the Teamsters, his call represented a sharp change of policy for the AFL-CIO.

The Teamsters were expelled by the federation in 1957 at the insistence of Mr. Meany, for reasons related to allegedly corrupt practices within the union. In recent years, Mr. Meany has said that if the Teamsters asked to be readmitted to the federation their application would be considered.

U.S. Communists Name Candidates
NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The U.S. Communist Party yesterday announced the nomination of Gus Hall as its candidate for president and black activist Angela Davis for vice president.

A party statement said that the nominations were approved unanimously Sunday night at a meeting of the party's central committee in Manhattan and that the candidates would try to get on the ballot in at least 30 states.

Mr. Hall, who has been secretary-general of the party since 1959, ran for president in 1972 and 1976. Miss Davis, a teacher at the University of California in Los Angeles, was charged in 1970 with attempting to aid in a prisoner escape attempt in California but was acquitted in 1972.

Majority Report Urges Approval

Senate Panel Opposes Amending SALT-2

By Charles Mohr
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — In its report on the strategic arms limitation treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday urged the full Senate to approve the agreement with the Soviet Union and to resist suggested changes that would force its renegotiation.

But the committee majority also said that a sensible U.S. policy with respect to strategic arms should include support of all spending that may be necessary to maintain "essential equivalence" between the two major nuclear powers. The majority also urged that the Senate express its desire that the next strategic arms treaty result in more significant reductions of weapons arsenals.

Four Republican members of the committee filed a minority report calling the treaty detrimental to the security of the United States and recommending that it not receive the Senate's consent to ratification.

The minority statement also recommended that the Senate not hesitate to amend the treaty to correct what the minority called inequities in the agreement. If the treaty were rejected, the minority said, President Carter should be urged to "reopen negotiations as soon as the Soviets are willing to do so."

Signal to Russia
To reject the treaty in its present form would not be to signal the Soviet Union that it cannot deal with the United States, the minority statement said, but to send "the signal that on matters of such importance they can only deal with the United States even-handedly."

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., erased any possible doubt that he would oppose ratification, saying in a separate statement, "I have decided to vote against the SALT-2 treaty as it now stands."

Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., indicated that he would support amendments, saying that the treaty could be improved. But he added that the "stakes involved" in the treaty were so high that it would be premature to render a final verdict on the pact now.

Mexico Crash Toll at 75
From Agency Dispatches
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 — The death toll from the Oct. 31 crash of a Western Airlines DC-10 here has risen to 75, authorities say. Passenger Rafael Martinez, 31, died Sunday of multiple injuries in the same day the remains of an unidentified woman, apparently a passenger, were found under the wreckage.

After considerable internal debate, the nine-member majority that supports the treaty decided to call the treaty "verifiable" without adding the qualifying word "adequately." The minority suggested that it had serious doubts that Soviet compliance could be verified, but confined its detailed arguments to a

classified annex not made public but available to other senators. Long before the Senate reaches a final vote on the treaty, it will be forced to deal with an issue of roughly equivalent importance, which is whether the treaty terms can be amended substantially by the Senate.

The majority said that to seek "greater concessions" from the Soviet Union would be to risk reopening issues resolved in favor of the United States and to run "a significant risk that there will be no agreement in the near term."

The minority contended that renegotiation would not necessarily kill the arms control process. It said that the amendments and other modifications that had been defeated during committee deliberations were offered in hope of salvaging SALT-2 from almost certain rejection in its present form — by the Senate and the public.

The more than 500 pages of the committee report constitute what members of the committee staff believe to be the longest and perhaps the most comprehensive report ever submitted on a treaty. It contains generous excerpts of the testimony that 96 witnesses gave to the committee, as well as expositions of all of the most important arguments about the complex terms of the treaty.

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Out of Smiley's World

In a John Le Carré novel, the distinguished art historian's character would emerge slowly, almost imperceptibly, over hundreds of pages. The strands of his life would be deftly woven into a handsome, unmistakably British upper-class tweed. Bit by bit, donnish overtones and homosexual undertones would appear. The brilliant student's Marxist sympathies would be left for near the end. Shades of Smiley and the Circus.

In the real world, which is neither more nor less credible than Le Carré's invented version, Anthony Blunt's life has been splashed across the front pages of newspapers around the globe. The blown cover of this spy who's been put out in the cold after 15 years of anonymity, raises a multitude of questions about national security and official secrecy.

What has been accomplished by naming Blunt now? Should a full inquiry be encouraged? Whom, if anyone, did he betray? What persons or principles have been compromised? Why did Lord Home and subsequent prime ministers know nothing of Blunt's activities and confession? Or if they knew, have they forgotten? Could Andrew Boyle's book, "The Climate of Treason," which led to the unmasking of Blunt, have been published if the new Protection of Official Information bill were law? If not, is that good or bad?

For purposes of his carefully cultivated exterior, George Smiley would have sound, closely reasoned answers to all of those questions. Despite the potential for excess and abuse, he would say, tight security is necessary to protect freedom, and secrecy is an absolute condition of tight security. It is not a bad argument. But in the recesses of his infinitely convoluted mind, one knows Smiley will always wrestle with the moral problem of where to draw the line between security

and liberty in an open society. That is the fundamental question.

There is no easy formula, no universal set of principles. The institutions involved are too complexly interrelated. For example, in its effort to reform the Official Secrets Act of 1911, one of the toughest such laws in the West, Prime Minister Thatcher's government had drafted legislation that was even more restrictive in the most critical areas such as defense and foreign affairs. The Blunt case prompted Mrs. Thatcher yesterday to shelve the bill indefinitely.

Meanwhile, Blunt has issued a statement in defense of his actions. He said his decision to serve the Soviet Union "was a case of political conscience against loyalty to country." He added: "When later I realized the true facts about Russia, I was prevented from taking any action by personal loyalty; I could not denounce my friends." But in a curious turnabout, he declared that his confession in 1964 freed him of his obligation of loyalty. He told the government what he knew and was granted immunity from prosecution.

A footnote: A former British security official offered this fascinating explanation to The Daily Telegraph as to how someone like Blunt wound up in MI-5:

"Very rapid recruitment was necessary and the only basis on which to expand was to bring in the people you knew. So Freddie brought in Tubby and Tubby brought in Stinky and if somebody said: 'Well at college, Stinky was a bit queer,' they would say: 'Well, it doesn't really matter, he does know German, and he probably has got the devilous mind we need for our work.'" Straight out of Smiley's world.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Oil: Kicking the Habit

People used to say it was impossible to cut energy use in U.S. industry without crippling economic growth. They were wrong. Practically everyone said — you heard it dozens of times — that, higher prices or not, they certainly weren't going to cut back their driving. But a lot of them have done just that. A lot of people also said that Americans had made their whole pattern of national life so deeply dependent on oil and gasoline that no significant reductions could be made without severe disruptions of business and society. But, so far, there have been no great disruptions.

Energy conservation works, and the experience of the past several years is a demonstration of it. U.S. industrial production rose 12 percent from 1973 to 1978. But in 1978, industry was using slightly less energy than it used in 1973. Most engineers think that the greatest gains still lie ahead, as the present generation of production machinery is retired and replaced with new models specifically designed for a time of rising fuel costs. On the highway, you can see the swing to smaller cars that get more miles to the gallon. In industry, less visibly but even faster, the same kind of swing to efficiency is taking place.

Speaking of cars and gasoline, the United States has surprised itself by its ability to adjust to less driving. Gasoline supplies over the summer and right up to the present have been no higher than they were last May and June, when the lines at the filling stations were at their longest. The first reaction to the

shortage was a rush to get in line and get a full tank. There was a spasm of hoarding throughout the distribution system. But, as the weeks passed, people got fed up with sitting in lines — and the lines began to evaporate. The refineries weren't producing any more gasoline than they did last spring. People were just buying a little less. The average U.S. car is apparently being driven about 175 miles a week, down from 190 miles a week last year.

In October, preliminary figures suggest, oil consumption for all purposes in the United States was running a bit over 17 million barrels a day. A year earlier, it was up to 18.4 million barrels a day. Almost half of that reduction is the result of less driving.

It's important not to sentimentalize conservation. For some people, life is a little chillier and a little less convenient than it used to be. But it's equally important to keep in mind that there has been a substantial drop in oil consumption without any drastic impact on U.S. comfort and prosperity. The soaring price of oil is contributing to the slowdown of the economy. But the drop in oil consumption and, specifically, driving has not resulted in any sharp increase in unemployment or business failures or public protest. It will be reassuring to keep the past year's experience in mind if — and it seems very likely — there's another squeeze on the oil line next year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cuban Witness

Huber Matos has had a 20th-century life: He fought in the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power in Cuba, found that his ostensibly democracy-and-independence-minded comrade was delivering the revolution to communism and Soviet exploitation, protested the betrayal, and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. He could have shortened his term by compromising but chose instead to serve the full 20 years — cruel years. He has now emerged, brave and unblinking, into a harsh political atmosphere in which he does not know how the Cuban people will regain their liberty, but he does know it will have to be by their own exertions, without outside aid. His faith in his people's capacity to control their own fate once again is undimmed.

Release from imprisonment has left Mr. Matos with an acute sense of responsibility for the political prisoners remaining in Cuba. There are more than 1,000 of them in his own openly political category, he believes, plus some thousands of others guilty of such of-

fenses as refusing to fight in Africa, declining to join the Communist Youth organization, and so forth. Mr. Matos burns with the fear that Americans will take Mr. Castro on his own terms, as an injured party or at least as an acceptable figure to deal with and that they will ignore the plight of the Cuban people. The best way to help them, Mr. Matos believes, is to speak up loud in their behalf.

It is true that Mr. Castro conspicuously failed to meet President Carter halfway, thereby embarrassing the president and discrediting the Carter initiative at the same time. Yet the option of negotiations should remain available for testing at a later, more convenient time, if one arises. The justification for it would not be to protect the Castro regime, but rather to induce it to modify some of its most objectionable policies. While the present standoff in Cuban-U.S. relations continues, the Cuban people should know that it is by their own unchosen leader's choice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1904

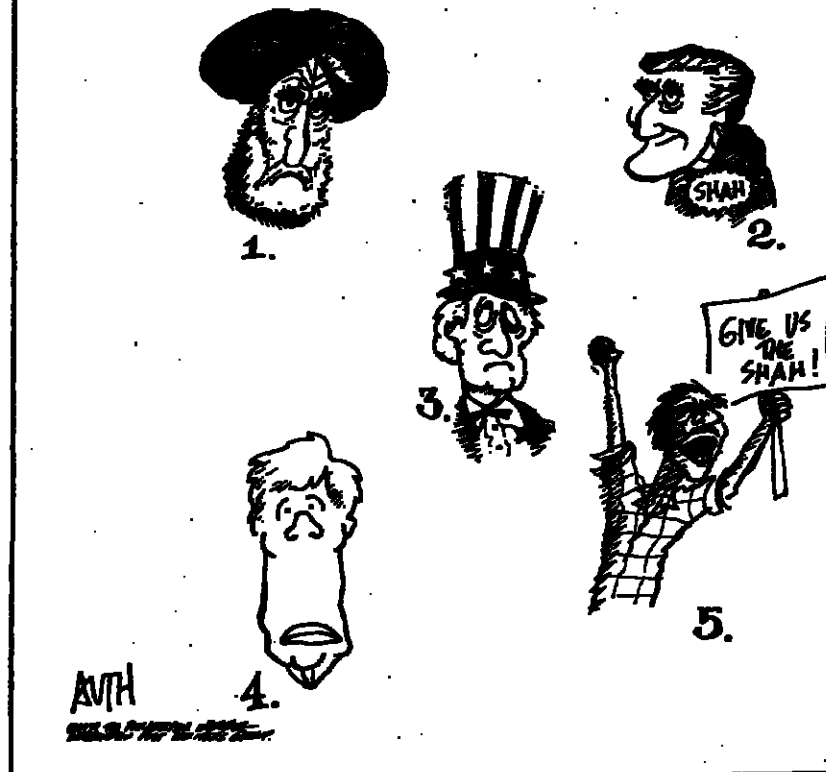
PHILADELPHIA — Last night Nellie Melba was welcomed here by a great crowd at her first concert after a year's absence. Missing from the society audience was Miss Marianne Wood, daughter of Edward Randolph Wood, a well-known millionaire, who has shocked her family and greatly amused the smart set by accepting a position as a housemaid. She sweeps, cooks, stokes the heating apparatus and, in fact, does everything but the family washing. For \$4 a week, Miss Wood declares she is greatly bored by society, and that the only satisfaction in life is doing something "notably well." She has been an actress, a dressmaker, and a trained nurse.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Dr. Albert Einstein, author of the theories of relativity, had come down from the ethereal heights of mathematics recently to break a lance in favor of Zionism and his co-religionists in Palestine. Travelers in Palestine during the past few years all bear testimony to the extraordinary success of the experiment of Jewish colonization that was launched by the Balfour Declaration. When the non-Jewish world gets to hear more of the transformation of the country, which though not barren, has been awaiting for centuries the cooperation of willing arms, sympathy for the Zionists of Palestine will spread."

MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE APPROPRIATE TITLES.



- CRIMINAL
- MAN OF GOD
- STATESMAN
- SICK PERSON
- PAWN

A 5-Foot Shelf of Iran 'Contingencies'

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — As soon as they heard that Iranian militants had captured the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, planning officers in the Pentagon began pulling books crammed with information on Iranian airfields, ports, transport, terrain, locations, water supplies and a myriad of other details out of thick steel files. No one had to tell them to do that because their assignment, once such an emergency flares, is to draw up a range of contingency plans for the deployment of U.S. military forces.

Even though President Carter, from the beginning, ruled out armed force as a way of freeing the hostages, the planners went to work so that U.S. military forces could respond swiftly to the president's order if he changed his mind.

The military planners had to make fresh plans after the successful seizure of the embassy. As one officer put it, "Contingency plans are very perishable." But the planners, forewarned by the brief takeover of the embassy by an Iranian mob last February, had long been methodically collecting information.

In the Plan

A few weeks earlier, a different kind of planning swiftly went into effect in South Korea. When the Department of Defense learned that President Park Chung Hee of South Korea had been killed, senior officers flashed an order to U.S. forces in South Korea to intensify their state of alert from "defcon number four" to "defcon three," defcon meaning defense readiness condition. It hardly caused a ripple anywhere because, as a Pentagon colonel said, "Those guys know what to do. It's in the plan."

Similarly, if U.S. troops in South Korea were ordered to "defcon one," just before North Korean bullets started to fly, detailed orders drawn up in advance would tell them what they had to do. The same would be true in Western Europe. On the other hand, if President Carter should order military forces to capture Mexican oilfields or to seize control of Madagascar for a base in the Indian Ocean — to choose two theoretical examples — military commanders would have no plans they could pull off the shelf.

There's a popular misconception that we have plans for every contingency," said a senior military officer. "But that's impossible. For one thing, we can't anticipate everything. For another, we can't tie up the number of people it would take to write all those plans." Instead, specialists in the Defense Department and in the field commands, try to anticipate situations in which the antagonists and their weapons are known. They have concocted immensely detailed scenarios for nuclear warfare with the Soviet Union, for conventional combat involving the North Atlantic Alliance and the nations of the Warsaw Pact, and for battles between North Korea and South Korea.

Gulf Crises

While the Pentagon's planners will not discuss the details of their handwork, they acknowledge that they have duly considered a range of crises in the Gulf, a significant source of U.S. oil, for the Middle East, where U.S. political interests are intense, and for the flanks of NATO, where the Western alliance might be vulnerable to a Soviet thrust. Beyond that, however, they will only say that they collect an array of intelligence that could be put to use in an emergency.

Another tier of specialists assigned to the joint chiefs of staff produce broadly focused studies. These bright young colonels, and a few civilians, analyze naval shipbuilding requirements or ways to reinforce NATO or the means of getting the airplanes needed to move U.S. troops abroad in a hurry. In the individual services, still other staffs concentrate on topics that pertain primarily to their own branch. Political-military analyses are done by the Office of International Security Affairs and more is contracted out to private think tanks.

Among the most sensitive studies made are those crafted behind a nondescript door with a coded lock in an inner ring of the Pentagon. There three civilians and seven military officers produce "net assessments" that measure the military

balances in specific parts of the world and under given situations. Those assessments, regularly updated, gauge the strategic nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and the conventional balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations. They look at comparative Soviet-U.S. maritime strengths and the relative efficiency of U.S. and Soviet command and control systems. They analyze the economic investment that each side is making in military forces and the capacity of each economy to wage war.

Tests

Some studies, plans, and net assessments are the raw material for tests by the Studies, Analysis & Gaming Agency. There, another small staff of officers with wide operational experience and specialized

skills in operations, research, computers, and political science or economics use computers to put simulated conflicts through their paces. The agency's analysts can, for example, take data on the Soviet arsenal, draw up a variety of hypothetical Soviet attack plans, and run them through a computer against U.S. defenses.

But computers cannot simulate all the decisions that human military commanders would have to make, under pressure, in combat. That leads to war games, some as big as a recent exercise called "Nifty Nugget," in which officials from all over the federal government tested their ability to mobilize the United States for all-out war. Other war games are played at the Army, Navy and Air Force War College and at the National War College here in Washington.

Some Healthy Pessimism

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — Thanksgiving Day coincides this year with the 16th anniversary of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, a day that for many who are now middle-aged marked the end of the age of innocence and optimism.

Our parents had gone through their own shocks — the stock market crash, the rise of Hitler, Pearl Harbor Day. Our younger friends and our children had their own days of reckoning — the Tet offensive, the Kennedy-King murders and the Democratic convention in 1968, Cambodia and Kent State in 1970, the exposure of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon in 1973 and 1974.

That's What Happens

On each of those occasions more millions of Americans said, "Oh, that's the way the world is, is it? That's what happens when you put your trust in someone or something."

Those who monitor public opinion have documented the cumulative effect of these shocks on the U.S. psyche and have pronounced this a time of unprecedented national pessimism.

Two of the brightest and most articulate of the younger-generation senators, Gary Hart, D-Colo., and William Cohen, R-Maine, left a rather large audience stunned the other day, simply by standing mute when they were asked to cite something — anything — that made them hopeful about the prospects for the 1980s.

James Lindheim, who tracks social issues for the polling firm of Yankelovich, Skelly and Wright, told the same audience of public relations executives that the inroads of inflation and the sense of a slow, steady erosion in the international standing of the United States have fueled what he called the overriding concern of the U.S. public — the fear that we can no longer control our own future.

That gloomy generalization is borne out by the latest New York Times-CBS poll. It says that 63 percent of

those interviewed think the U.S. condition has deteriorated in the past five years and only 24 percent think it will improve in the next five.

Comments from many private pollsters suggests that it is this deepening sense of pessimism and personal frustration that lies behind the powerful emotional response of Americans to the siege of the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

The "mad-as-hell-and-not-going-to-take-it-anymore" reaction was so spontaneous and strong that it was clear to these opinion analysts that the incident in Tehran had triggered a rush of wounded pride that had been waiting for release.

The dangers of excess in this kind of climate are too obvious to need elaboration. It is an atmosphere conducive to demagoguery — to the dramatic gesture that vents today's frustration but invites worse problems tomorrow. That President Carter and most of the others prominent in public life have avoided that kind of reaction, at least as this is written, is commendable.

Anger and Frustration

But in another sense, the anger and frustration and even the pessimism of the American people, as this Thanksgiving Day approaches, are a sign of health. It says there is no resignation in the U.S. spirit, no willingness to accept the evils that beset us.

No more than we accepted the Depression, or military aggression, assassination or high-level demagoguery as inevitable do today's Americans accept a future wasted by inflation and energy deprivation.

We have gone through a series of shocks in the United States, but the public reaction to the outrage in Tehran is the best proof that the U.S. spirit has not been broken — not yet.

That may be a meager message of hope, but it will have to do for Thanksgiving Day tomorrow.

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Letters

U.S. Hostages

The takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran could have been averted if the administration had not yielded to (JHT, Nov. 12) the pleas of Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller to admit the shah for medical treatment in New York. While their humanitarian motives are understandable, anyone who has served in Iran could have foretold that this ill-advised step would provoke the reaction it did.

The situation underlines the importance of understanding the psychology of foreign peoples such as Iranians, who do not necessarily conform to what we consider rational and logical concepts and who have been known willingly to cut off their nose to spite their face.

I happened to spend two years in Tehran during the reign of the shah's father and four years thereafter handling what was then the Persian desk in the State Department. It convinced me that a special study of foreign psychology should be an essential ingredient in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations — and that we should be guided in our decisions thereby.

HENRY S. VILLARD.

Gstaad, Switzerland.

It may be a bit much to ask, but how, in the first place, did the U.S. Embassy in Iran — armed with Marines — manage to fall to egg-throwing Iranian students, especially when a prelude to the entire

event happened just a few months earlier.

Television films from Iran, shown here in Britain, revealed that the U.S. Embassy was fully armed, but was equally unprepared for what was happening. Is this the December 7, 1941 habit of mind in U.S. diplomacy?

Another question: Where are all of the diplomatic friends of the United States in this Iranian affair? Has this embassy takeover in Iran proved that most of foreign diplomacy is just a very expensive game of bluff which is paid for by willing suckers, namely: the taxpayers?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Uptight Review?

If "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuff" was a success in the United States because of an atmosphere of racial tolerance — might not its lack of British success be based on a reverse equation?

The pessimism of Sheridan Morley's review (JHT, Oct. 25) of this production was amazing. Certainly "fings ain't wot" they used to be when you become so concerned about a choice of spelling. And since when did a big budget and a big cast guarantee a quality production? (I would guess that you were busy buying tickets for "The King and I" while others of us were trying hard to support that magic little musical, "Flowers for Algernon.") Two different production

approaches do not negate "Colored Girls" in favor of "A Chorus Line." And you know that.

Finally, the reviewer's uptight attitude about a black woman's recognition of her black thighs and backside is also quite remarkable. Why does this seem of special concern to white male critics? What is there in that — that relates to my training (as a white woman) with regard to black male thighs and backside?

Sorry the reviewer was turned off by this brilliant production — but a closer examination of his motives might be a worthwhile exercise.

PATRICIA ZICH.

London.

Reagan Eyes the Neighbor

By Joseph Krafi

NEW YORK — Ronald Reagan's proposal for hemispheric strategy linking United States, Canada and Mexico sounds great. But what does it mean?

That question needs to be asked with intensity. For while the proposal seems sure to strike pay dirt, it poses problems of fiscal feasibility, national unity and even global balance, far more than imagined in the poor philosophy of presidential candidates. The United States, to be finds the logic of a hemispheric strategy overpowering. The States has allowed itself to be dependent for oil on the M. East. That source, as events and elsewhere demonstrate, is by unreliable. Dependence upon accordingly, weakens the States in its dealings with the communist bloc and the World.

So it makes eminent good to look elsewhere for energy. Canada and Mexico are obvious. Apart from being free democracies both countries are dependent on the United States for trade, investments, tourism and — in degrees — job opportunities.

Gov. Reagan thought enough the prospect for pooling hemispheric interests to place a call. "North American accord," a center of the speech he made off his presidential campaign in New York last week. One publican candidate, and Brown on the Democratic, have also evinced interest. Hemispheric strategy not only provides a means to meet the problem. It also relieves frustration with the unhappy in more distant continents. It vides, to boot, a handle on a bunch of uncommitted voters rapidly growing Hispano-American.

But what looks golden in United States seems dross to countries. Consider, first, the from the north.

Canada, contrary to popular notions, is running out of oil. A recent report on the "Hemisphere Energy System," the Senate Energy Committee soon release, finds that for even the achievement of self-sufficiency in oil is an "impossible

The Canadians do have it size reserves of gas and huge sites of bitumen (the Alaskan sands). But exploiting the requires big investments, and oping the tar sands commerce a far-out technical problem.

In dealing with the United the Canadians are flexible on case-by-case projects. But grating of continental strategies ways aroused intense nationalism in Canada. So for the States to push for a general with Canada now smacks of insult on Canadian sovereignty is sure to worsen relations between Washington and Ottawa.

Mexico has vast untapped reserves of oil. But as the San points out, the Mexican oil to meet their own "demand." Moreover, political self to Yankee imperialism is potent stuff south of the border.

Jose Lopez Portillo, for one is probably as pro-U.S. as any leader as Mexico will ever be. He has been courted assiduously maybe even sickeningly, by dent Carter. Still he has felt by internal political pressure back production for the U.S. and to raise prices in a way looks like hitting Washington across the face.

There is the little matter Venezuela. That country is the itional supplier of oil to the Coast of the United States would like a long-term agreement. It has in the Orinoco tract probably the richest new source oil in the world — some 70 barrels, or more than the whole serve of the Near East, according to the Senate energy report.

No proposal that does not include Venezuela can be considered complete. But Gov. Reagan mention that country in his speech Nor do John Connally and Jerry Brown of California — they talk of a "common market" this hemisphere.

Lastly, there is the message of U.S. push for a hemispheric energy delivery to other parts of world. The West European bound to see in the proposal retreat to a "Fortress North America" mentality. They will be more tempted to go for deals the Soviet Union that exclude United States.

None of this argues against the thinking about the development of hemispheric energy strategy. The thinking needs to be system and careful — not just the words of a brain that passes for an presidential campaign.

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Reagan Eyes Neighborly Estimate Disputed

Soviet Oil Reserves Called World's Largest by Swedes

By Joseph J. W. ...
LMO, Sweden, Nov. 20 — Soviet Union has downplayed its finds for the past 20 years as the world's largest oil reserves — about twice the size estimated by the West — Swedish oil analysts reported yesterday.

The report further disputed that the Soviet Union will become an oil exporter by 1985, an estimate that has been made by the CIA.

The United States' underestimates the Soviet reserves is "so large" that the world's oil reserves must be increased by an amount equivalent to the combined proved reserves of the U.S., Canada and Mexico, according to a report by Petro Studies, an independent Swedish firm that specializes in analyzing Soviet oil and gas reserves.

In a Washington, a CIA official expressed skepticism as to the accuracy of the Swedish report.

The report also says that the look of the Soviet oil reserves of the U.S. are doubly as large as current estimates. It is the U.S.S.R., not the Arabians, that has the world's largest oil reserves.

The report also says that the U.S.S.R. has proved reserves of 1946-1980, followed by the U.S. and then the U.S.S.R. report last year that the U.S. reserves were wrong.

The report also says that the U.S. reserves were wrong.

The report also says that the U.S. reserves were wrong.



NEW LIFEBOAT — The prototype of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's new lifeboat of the Medina class in a demonstration near Isle of Wight. This British model is the world's largest semi-rigid inflatable. The prototype is named after the late Earl Mountbatten.

Rift in Governing Bloc Cited

Japan Experts See End of 1-Party Rule

By Robert Trumbull
TOKYO, Nov. 20 (NYT) — A widening rift in the conservative governing party headed by Premier Masayoshi Ohira strongly suggests that one-party government in Japan is on its last legs, political analysts here say.

Another indication, the analysts say, is the strong drift toward the center parties in the general election last month. A third sign of trouble for the conservative camp has been the increased tempo, since the election, of efforts by the opposition parties to find a formula for a coalition that could aspire to oust Mr. Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party from power.

The most important factor of all in the erosion of conservative dominance, according to the experts, may be the leveling off in Japanese economic growth, ending the expansion that helped to keep the Liberal Democrats on top.

Mr. Ohira's efforts to bring disparate elements in his party together since the Oct. 7 elections have failed to restore harmony among the rival factions.

New Cabinet

In his new Cabinet, in which he distributed the ministries fairly among the different party factions, the only appointment to win much applause was that of an outsider, Saburo Okita, as foreign minister. Mr. Okita, a highly regarded professional economist with much experience in international economic issues, made an unsuccessful bid for elective office two years ago, then dropped out of politics.

Bickering over who would get the key positions in the party hierarchy prevented Mr. Ohira, the party president, from filling these posts until a week after he had named the Cabinet, reversing the normal procedure. His ultimate choices, announced last Friday, represented a further attempt to appease his rivals.

The influential position of party secretary-general went to Toshio Sakuruchi, an ally of Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of Mr. Ohira's leading opponents in intra-party struggles. For head of policy planning, Mr. Ohira chose Shintaro Abe, a close aide of former Premier Takeo Fukuda, who came close to defeat-

Leftist Opposed Job Cuts

28,000 BL Workers Strike Over Firing of Union Aide

LONDON, Nov. 20 — About 28,000 automobile workers were on strike today at BL Ltd.'s (formerly British Leyland) auto assembly plants over the company's firing of a Marxist union organizer.

Derek Robinson, 32, the leader of the 800 trade union shop stewards at the Longbridge plant in Birmingham, was fired yesterday in a tough move by the BL chairman, Sir Michael Edwards.

Mr. Robinson was fired for distributing a 16-page booklet attacking a management plan to streamline the company. BL said that Mr. Robinson was undermining deliberately its recovery program by urging workers to hold strikes and sit-ins in opposition to BL plans to shut plants and trim the work force by 25,000 men.

The union rank and file supported the streamlining plan in a secret ballot earlier this month by an overwhelming majority.

After Mr. Robinson was fired, Longbridge union officials voted an immediate strike, and thousands of workers walked off the job. This morning, most of the 18,000 workers at the Longbridge plant, BL's largest, did not come to work. The strike spread today to other factories, affecting an additional 10,000 workers, and meetings were called at other plants to decide whether to join the work action. Flocks at the gates told workers that the Long-



Derek Robinson for BL and its predecessor companies since he was 19, was warned in March about distributing leftist literature, according to company officials.

Home-Rule Options Listed By U.K. for Ulster Meeting

LONDON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Britain today proposed a range of formulas for home rule in Northern Ireland and asked the politicians of the province to choose among them at the all-party conference that London announced last month.

Launching what it called "the first substantive attempt to make 1975, the government made clear that if there is no progress at the conference next month, it is determined to impose changes.

"The government means business," said Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, who will chair the conference. "It is the government's firm objective to find an acceptable way to transfer substantial responsibilities back to local hands."

The government proposes six "illustrative models of systems of government." Each formula has a section on "the role of the minority."

The conference is not to consider basic constitutional changes such as independence or reunification with the Republic of Ireland. The subject is to be what a government working paper today called "a transfer of powers within the United Kingdom."

Two of the four major political parties have indicated that they will attend the conference, which is to begin before Christmas. A third has given a favorable initial reaction.

The holdout, the official Ulster Unionist Party, is the largest party in the province, with five of the 12 Ulster seats in Parliament. The Unionists at first flatly ruled out taking part.

Opposition Wins Two Parliament Seats in Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Opposition parties won two seats in by-elections to the Canadian Parliament last night, cutting the margin of Prime Minister Joe Clark's Progressive Conservative government to only one vote.

Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party retained the seat of Burn St. Georges in Newfoundland, and the New Democratic Party won a seat in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Clark's government was five seats short of a majority in the 282-seat House of Commons before the elections but survived with support from the five members of the Social Credit Party.

Mr. Clark had no immediate reaction to the by-election results, but Mr. Trudeau said that they showed that the Liberals — still recovering from defeat in May after 16 years in power — were "far from ready to be buried."

Libya to Release 3 Arms Cargo

TRIPOLI, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Libyan officials said they would release the U.S. arms cargo that was detained in Benghazi, Beirut radio said.

Senate leaders of the U.S.S. Dorsila was stopped in Benghazi on Sept. 11, and Libyan officials refused to authorize its return until its military cargo was unloaded.

The U.S. State Department said Libya apparently was protesting the U.S. to alert it in advance that an shipment was on the way to non via Libya.

Drug Dealer in California Sentenced to 35 Years

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 — A drug dealer was sentenced to 35 years in prison yesterday and fined \$1 million for helping run a nationwide network that distributed Mexican drugs throughout the United States.

Alfonso Arango Avila, 32, of Los Angeles, pleaded guilty to 10 counts of racketeering, including the sale of narcotics, and was sentenced to 35 years in prison and a \$1 million fine.

The amounts of money involved in the case were "truly staggering," the prosecutor said. Among the charges to which Arango pleaded guilty were counts of income tax evasion, failing to report more than \$13 million in drug earnings. The court said the drug averaged earnings of \$900,000 a month.

The defense asked for mercy, arguing that the accused was a "major criminal" who had been allowed to leave the

Radio Body Delays Action On Shortwave Broadcasts

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The World Administrative Radio Conference has put off for several years debate on the politically sensitive issues of shortwave broadcasting and fixed-satellite communications in order to finish its other work on schedule, officials said here today.

The conference, in its ninth week, is scheduled to end Nov. 30, but officials said talks probably will continue for several days thereafter.

Held every 20 years, the conference allocates frequencies to various radio services such as civil aviation, broadcasting and maritime communications. It does not distribute frequencies to countries or national radio services.

Demand by developing countries for a bigger share of shortwave frequencies presented the 1,900 delegates from 150 nations with what was potentially the most explosive political issue. Rather engaging in lengthy argument, however, the delegates called for a meeting in 1983 or 1984 to formulate the world's first shortwave broadcasting plan — with shortwave frequencies to be allocated to national radio services and stations.

It was also decided to hold a 1985 conference on fixed-satellite broadcasting — another awkward issue, as such broadcasting would allow radio listeners and television viewers to pick up a wide range of foreign programming.

The International Telecommunications Union, the UN agency that monitors the application of radio regulations, said a plenipotentiary session of member states would be held in 1982 to fix exact dates for the shortwave and satellite conferences.

The shortwave conference will also consider the gradual introduction of so-called single-sideband radio broadcasting. The world's estimated 100 million receivers are equipped for double-sideband transmission; in single-sideband transmission, the power usually associated with one side band is suppressed.

China Charges Deep Incursion By Vietnamese

PEKING, Nov. 20 (UPI) — China charged today that Vietnamese troops had intruded deep into Chinese territory, causing heavy loss of life. The Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to the Vietnamese Embassy, the Chinese news agency said.

The two countries had been expected to resume their drawn-out peace talks in the Chinese capital this week.

The protest said Vietnamese forces on Nov. 4 shelled and machine-gunned a commune in the Maguan district of Yunnan province. The early-morning bombardment destroyed houses and killed and wounded a number of Chinese inhabitants.

Then about 100 Vietnamese troops "penetrated deep into Chinese territory, attacked Chinese frontier outposts, opened fire wantonly on Chinese inhabitants in the border area and seized large quantities of their property," the note said.

"The acts of aggression of Vietnamese troops have caused heavy losses in life and property to the local inhabitants," it said.

The Foreign Ministry called its note a strong protest and demanded that the Vietnamese "immediately stop all its violations of and provocations against China's territorial integrity."

Murdoch Bids to Buy Australia News Unit

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Press magnate Rupert Murdoch, whose News Limited organization owns British and American newspapers, today began a battle for control of Australia's biggest newspaper and broadcasting group.

He offered to buy just more than 50 percent of the shares in the Melbourne Herald and weekly Times group. The offer is worth about \$127 million (\$140 million).

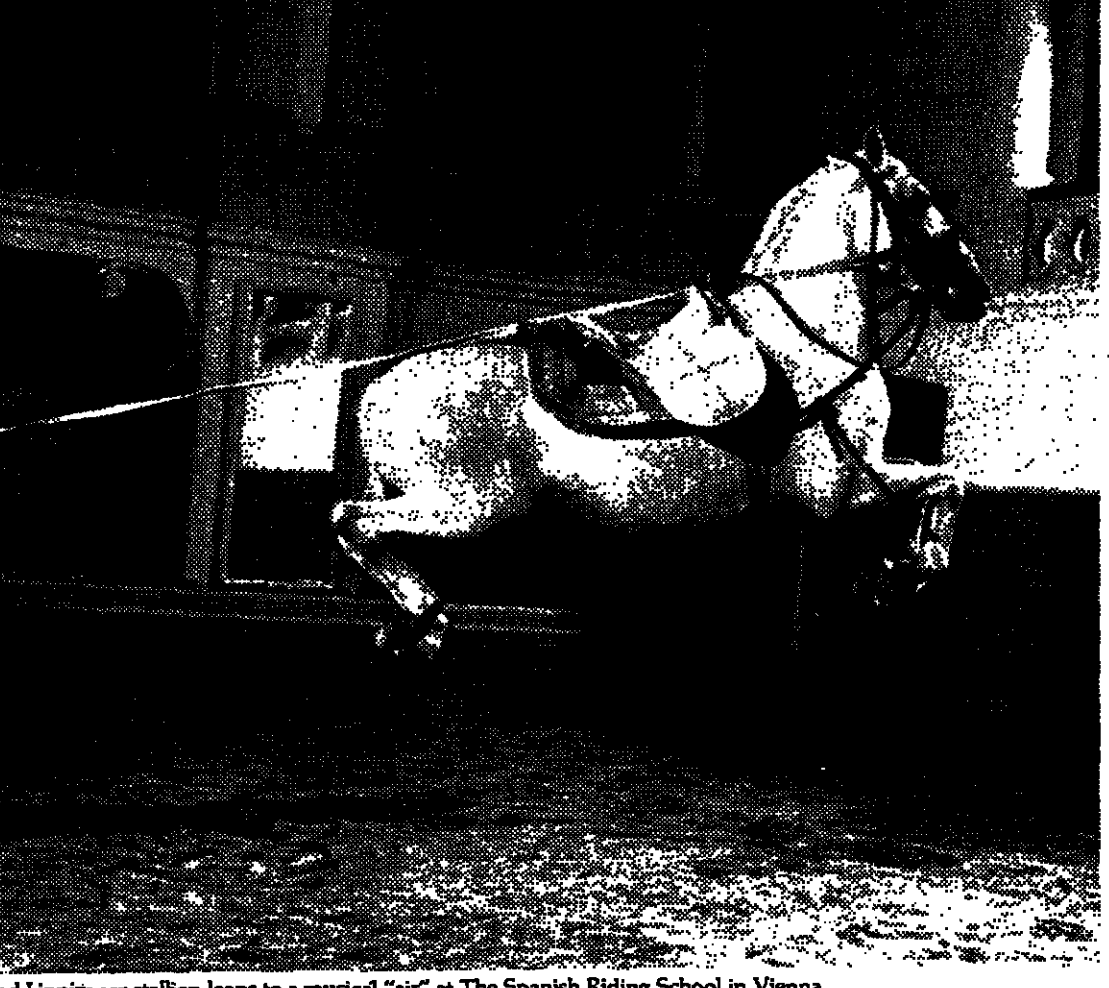
The move was opposed by the opposition Labor Party and by the Australian Journalists Association.

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Films in Paris

Losey's 'Don Giovanni' Is Enchanting

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT) — Joseph Losey's "Don Giovanni" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees, the Imperial Pathe and the Gaumont Rive Gauche in Dolby Stereo and sung in Italian) is a thing of beauty and a joy for three hours.

A suave mélange of Mozart, ravishing photography and ingenious theatrical license, it is enchanting entertainment, a copious banquet for ear and eye. Losey, activated by Rolf Liebermann's concept and with Frantz Salieri as his collaborator, presents us with a prize product, the most original, intelligent and handsome motion picture to have been seen in a long, long while. Its deft execution marks an advance in cinematic style.

The filming of opera is certainly nothing new. Opera libretti have served as scenarios since the movies were in their mute infancy. Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," Leoncavallo's "Zaza" and the "books" for Verdi, Donizetti and Massenet went before the cameras in the silent era with live orchestral accompaniment for their showings, while Vidor's "La Bohème" and Fritz Lang's "Siegfried" are frequently revived.

When sound film was introduced Metropolitan stars sang arias from "Aida," "Thais," "Lakmé" and "Tannhäuser" for recording in Vitaphone shorts. These, and the operatic films that followed were of jolting hybridity, for the close-up of an open-mouthed singer is not an aesthetic sight. In subsequent productions the tongues, tonsils and quivering throats of Beniamino

Gigli, Leo Slezak and Jan Kiepura were relentlessly exposed. Of late a less drastic pictorial approach has been applied in Herbert von Karajan's TV "Fidelio" and "I Pagliacci." Jean-Marie Straub manipulated Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" with screen skill and Ingmar Bergman's transformation of "The Magic Flute" into a movie, despite its inclusion of views of the spectators and the performers preparing backstage, was of relative respectability. Losey has advanced the opera film with his own methods of synthesis, a fruitful experiment.

Palladian Setting

Against Palladio's 16th-century architecture and quicksilver views of Venice — with Alexander Trauner in charge of the scenography and Gerry Fisher guiding the cameras — he presents his adaptation of Lorenzo da Ponte's libretto. His company — with Ruggero Raimondi as its Giovanni, John Macurdy as the avenging commandant, Edda Moser as Donna Anna, Kiri Te Kanawa as Donna Elvira, Kenneth Riegel as Don Ottavio, Jose Van Dam as Leporello, Teresa Berganza as Zerlina and Malcolm King as Masetto — is vocally and histrionically impeccable.

To stress the warning of the text, the figure of the valet in black, representing social history's silent but alert witness, is strongly underlined. There is a charging fluidity to the action and an inventive theatricality to its employment of macabre masks and its play of light and

shadow, which lend it a commedia dell'arte complexion. Lorin Maazel has conducted the Paris Opera orchestra and chorus and the recording of the voices and music is flawless. This "Don Giovanni" is of singular quality.

"Alyam Alyam" (at the St. Le Chef and the Olympic Entrepot in Arabic, with French subtitles) is an acclaimed, prize-winning film from Morocco, the first feature of its director-author, Ahmed El Maanouni. As in the case of the Italian "Clog Tree" it is interpreted not by actors but by drafted peasants, and this bestows upon it a striking authenticity in revealing a world and a culture little known.

Its subject is the clash between a dying traditional way of life and modernism. The problem is represented by the conflict that arises when an elder son, on his father's death, is reluctant to replace him as head of the family. The treatment is simple, honest and of a rare purity, utterly devoid of glittering folklore images, although there is beauty to the photography in scrutinizing the daily existence of the community, its customs and its people.

The structure of the venture might be described as circular, arresting and in harmony with the Moroccan scene it has taken for profound study. Martine Chieco's editing is dexterous and Ricardo Castro has supplied a sound track that echoes native airs. There is both poetry and style to El Maanouni's directorial debut.



Ruggero Raimondi in title role of "Don Giovanni."

Pop Music

'Secret Life of Plants' Is All Wonder

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Stevie Wonder is a Wonderphone. The credits on his new double-album "Journey Through the Secret Life of Plants" (Motown) are astonishingly simple. The majority read: "Music and lyrics by Stevie Wonder. Vocals by Stevie Wonder. All instruments by Stevie Wonder." He is the ultimate one-man band.

His band can sound Wagnerian, like Tom Waits or Gil Evans, like a storm, surf, a funk band, an insect, a pipe-organ, a brass section, like Hollywood strings, space ships — like Stevie Wonder and anything he can imagine.

Wonder is the Duke Ellington of rock. If such innovation can be called rock. Neither could be satisfied by the short-song form, though they both excelled at it. They needed more room to create their own forms. Miles Davis called Wonder: "The closest thing to a genius rock has produced."

Stephen Judkins was born blind in Saginaw, Mich., on May 13, 1950. At the age of 13, Little Stevie Wonder, as he was known then, had his first number one hit single: "Fingertips," followed by "Uptight (Everything's Alright)," "I Was Made To Love Her," and a long succession of others.

When he turned 21 and the fortune he was earning came under his control, Wonder stopped making singles. He began working on "con-

cept" albums, electronic suites with words, along the lines of "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band."

He took the studio technology conceived in the '60s a step further with "Music of My Mind," "Talking Book," "Inner Visions" and "Songs From the Key of Life." In the meantime, the synthesizer had emerged from the research lab and Wonder could make most of his music by himself — a composer without the hangups of an orchestra.

A private person, physically frail (he was once rumored to be living on two lemons a day), he is known as a hard worker. It is incredibly detailed and demanding labor, building up these operatic sounds alone layer by layer, over-dubbing, filtering, processing, exploring beyond colors and notes for new sonic material.

"Plants" begins with a thundering "Creation," followed by the "First Garden," "Voyage to India" and "Same Old Story," which includes the reflection: "... most felt it was mad to conceive/that plants thought, felt and moved quite like we."

Magical Journey

This is a magical, fairy-tale journey and its innocence keeps such lines from being puerile. The naïveté is conscious, fundamental. Wonder has never seen a plant. "How does that flower eat the bug, Daddy?" a child's voice asks after

"Venus Flytrap and The Bug" ("Bug Character/Stevie Wonder"). Daddy answers: "By closing, its leaves and swallowing it."

The wonder of nature, Mother Nature mixed with a child's innocence. Children are everywhere on the album. A children's choir sings in Japanese. A child says she's cold, and the mother answers: "You get under our covers and I'll tell you a bedtime story and maybe that will warm you up. Okay? Once upon a time..."

Specifically, of course, it's about plants: "I wish I could come back as a flower." The wider implications are ecological: "Man's production/Life's corruption/World destruction/Help me people/Save you people."

There are no catchy tunes here. It is hard to imagine a hit single coming from the album, although Wonder has made the world take him on his own terms before. The ambience itself is catchy and makes us want to experience it again, and again. It seems neither fair nor pertinent to quibble over the similarity of some songs to others, and to his previous songs. Or to comment that the album would be more gripping if it were, say, 15 minutes shorter. The music is always attractive, even when repetitive. Its intentions are so pure, the vocabulary so rich, his voice so clear, that the only thing left to say is: "Long live the Wonderphone."

Art

Dazzling London Array Of Post-Impressionism

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (IHT) — In the 1870s and early 1880s the avant-garde of European art was to be found in the activities of the French Impressionists. As a movement, however, French Impressionism was swift to disintegrate, and its place was taken by the much wider, many-faceted developments which we in our after-the-event wisdom have termed Post-Impressionism.

In the largest loan exhibition of Post-Impressionist painting ever mounted in England, the Royal Academy of Arts has gathered more than 400 works of the period 1880 through 1905. The French representation, inevitably the largest in number, may be divided into broad groups — the theorists such as Signac, Signac and Cross, and those who followed the mainstream of Impressionism — Guillaumin, Luce, Martin, Pissarro, Valtat, Roussel, Le Sidaner, Gauguin, Van Gogh and their circle; the Symbolists; the great loners — Fautou, Moreau, Cezanne, Carrière, and the forerunners, the early work of such as Picasso, Braque and Matisse.

Not that these divisions are clear-cut — Gauguin and some of his Post-Avon colleagues overlap with the Symbolists, Cezanne was perhaps the greatest of the forerunners, and Emile Bernard was at various times a mainstream Impressionist, a Symbolist, a theorist and a loner.

The selection committee, chaired by Professor Alan Bowness, director-elect of the Tate Gallery, has chosen widely, borrowing many works normally hidden in private collections and many more requiring a Grand Tour of Europe and the United States to be seen. In the French section these include, among the 14 Gauguins, "Anna the Javanese" and "Christmas Night: The Blessing of the Oxen," both from Swiss private collections; Guillaumin's "Charcoal Thieves on the Quai de Bercy" from the Petit Palais, Geneva; among the 13 Van Goghs, "Portrait of the Postman Roulin" (1889) from a private collection, and "Portrait of Pere Tanguy" (1887) from the Nierbach collection, and Henri Martin's "Serenity," a huge work based on the sixth book of Vergil's "Aeneid," from the Musée d'Orsay.

In Germany, Norway and Switzerland, Post-Impressionist painting took two contrary directions. Painters like Cuno Amiet (1868-1961) and Felix Vallotton (1865-1925) followed in the French tradition (Amiet is represented by "Reclining Breton Girl with Orange" from the Kunsthau, Zurich). Others, how-

ever, are in the mold of the French Impressionists — Munch, Nolde, Heckel, Kirchner, Corinth. It again no fast rule can be made since Nolde, Heckel and Kirchner all became involved in the German Expressionist movement, while Heckel, whose "Early Spring" has been borrowed from the King museum, Bern, first exhibited his painting in Paris with the French Impressionists, and became increasingly a self-portraying mystic.

The Italian section is equally varied, with the late work of the traditional Impressionists Segantini, Zandomeneghi at one extreme, the early paintings of the Futurists, Carrà and Boccioni at the other. Two of the most interesting works, however, are by almost wholly unknown painters — "Winter in the Mountains" by the Symbolist Walter Grubicy de Dragon (loaned to the City Gallery of Modern Art, Milan) and Giuseppe Pellizza Volpedo's "Mirror of Life" (loaned by the City Gallery of Turin).

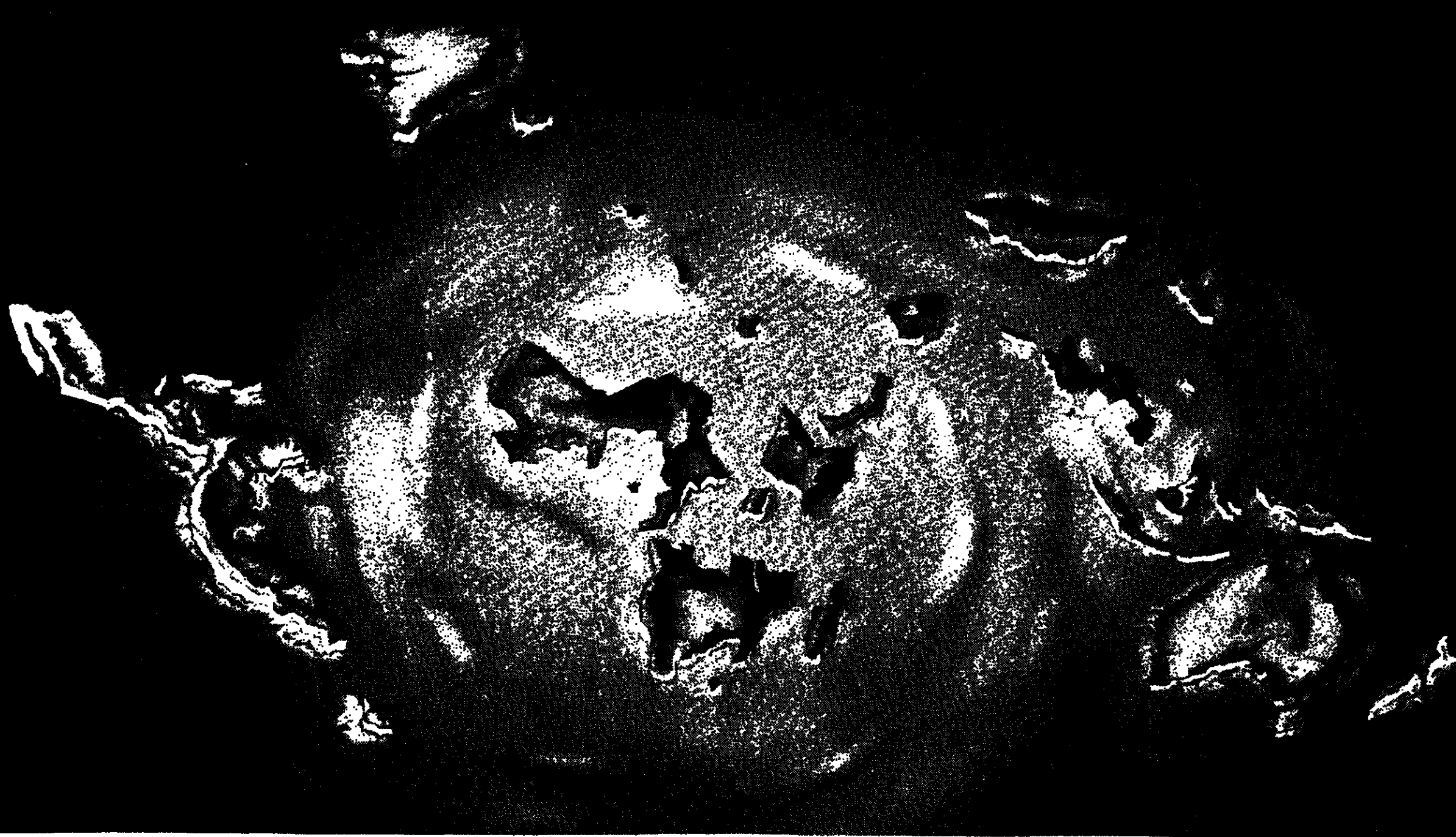
Underrated Artists

The Low Countries section is in addition to the ubiquitous J. Ensor, the narcissistic Knapffeld, the pre-abstract essays of Piet Mondrian, two excellent, little-known and underrated artists in the persons of Henri Evenepoel (1851-1899) and Jan Toorop (1858-1928). Evenepoel, who died of typhoid, the age of 27, was, with Matisse, a student in Paris of Gustave Moreau. He is here represented by one of his finest paintings — "The White Hat" from a private collection. Toorop is of special interest to the English, since he married an English art student Annie Elton, whom he portrayed a great many times, and worked much in the Home Counties. His "Annie Elton, Kenley" and "Autumn in Surrey" have both been borrowed from the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

Finally, the English-Irish section of the exhibition is allowed to cover to 1912 in order to show the influence of European Post-Impressionism on British painting, particularly through the London Post-Impressionist shows of 1910 and 1911 organized by the painter-critic Roger Fry — who indeed invented the term Post-Impressionism.

Post-Impressionism, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, to March 16, at 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesdays to p.m. Admission £2. Children, pensioners, students and parties of 10 or more persons, £1.

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Not shown on the map: in Europe there are more than 40 Swissair destinations, in Africa 19, in the Middle East 11, and in the Far East 9 (the tenth, Jakarta in Indonesia, opens in April 1980), in South America 4, and in North America 5.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
IBM	155 1/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4
Rockwell	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
IBM	155 1/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4
Rockwell	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 20, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
IBM	155 1/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4
Rockwell	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4

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The people at McDonnell Douglas were working on fuel conservation long before it became critical.

Two excellent examples are our wide-cabin DC-10 and our new DC-9 Super 80.

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And when the DC-9 Super 80 goes in service in the near future, it will have the lowest fuel consumption per passenger of any narrow-cabin jet.

At McDonnell Douglas we're energetic about energy conservation.

Energy. There are no simple answers. But at McDonnell Douglas, we're on the right track in more ways than one. To learn more about our ideas in energy, or in our other technologies, write for our booklet, "Surprising But True." Address: McDonnell Douglas, Box 14526, St. Louis, MO 63178. U.S.A.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, November 20, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
IBM	155 1/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4	154 3/4	154 3/4	3.00	6.2	25.0	155 1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	48 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	30 1/4
Westinghouse	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	26 1/4
Rockwell	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4
Boeing	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	1.00	5.8	20.0	100 1/4

Conservation in the air.

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12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 1979



Celulosa Argentina S.A.

U.S. \$55,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Managed by

Orion Bank Limited The Royal Bank of Canada
(London) Limited
Banco Nacional de Desarrollo

Co-Managed by


The Bank of Nova Scotia Group

Provided by

Orion Bank Limited	The Royal Bank of Canada
Banco Nacional de Desarrollo	The Bank of Nova Scotia International Limited
Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires	Banco Totta & Açores, London Branch
First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.	First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee (London Branch)
Kansallis International Bank S.A.	

Agent Bank

Orion Bank Limited



5½ % Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993
Redemption Date: December 19, 1979
Conversion Right Expires: December 14, 1979

Debtentureholders will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption and all rights with respect thereto, including accrual of interest, will cease on that date, except only the right of the holders thereof to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to such date.

Debtentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debtentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on December 14, 1979, to convert such Debtentures into the \$100 par value Common Stock of Baker International Corporation ("Baker Common Stock").

From January 1, 1978 through October 24, 1979 the last reported sale prices of Baker Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape ranged from a high of \$1.00 to a low of \$0.25. On October 24, 1979, the last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on such Composite Tape on October 24, 1979 was \$464 per share. At such last sale price per share, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of Baker Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an amount of \$1,000 less the value of the fractional interest. The value of the fractional interest in the market value of Baker Common Stock. So long as the market price of Baker Common Stock is \$364 or more per share, debentureholders upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional share having a greater market value than the cash value of the fractional share.

Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below after the close of business on December 14, 1979, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to December 19, 1979.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS	
Citibank, N.A. Receive and Deliver Department 111 Wall Street, 2nd Floor New York, N.Y. 10042	Citibank, N.A. Herengracht 545-549 Postbus 2655 Amsterdam, Netherlands

Créditbank, N.A. Große Gallusstrasse 16 Postfach 2565 8000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany	Créditbank (Luxembourg) S.A. 16 Avenue Marie Thérèse P. O. Box 263 Luxembourg
Créditbank, N.A. Avenue de Tervuren 249	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. 14 Rue Aldringen

P. O. Box 7
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Luxembourg

Dated November 5, 1979

